

PERYMENIUM HINTONIORUM (ASTERACEAE, HELIANTHEAE) A NEW
SPECIES FROM NUEVO LEÓN, MÉXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species from Nuevo León, México, *Perymenium hintoniorum* B. Turner, is described and illustrated. Because of its stiffly erect habit and terete stems, it is believed to be most closely related to *P. tamaulipense* B. Turner. It differs from the latter in having herbaceous involucre bracts and a glandular pubescent vestiture.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Heliantheae, *Perymenium*, México

Routine identification of Mexican Asteraceae from some of the more poorly explored areas of Nuevo León, México, has revealed the following novelty.

Perymenium hintoniorum B. Turner, *sp. nov.* Fig. 1.

Perymenio tamaulipensi B. Turner similis sed involucri herbaeis et caulibus ac petiolis stipitati-glandulosis differt.

TYPE: MÉXICO. Nuevo León: Mpio. Rayones, bushy limestone hillside ca. 24 km from Galeana along the road to Rayones, 1230 m, 17 Oct 1990, *Hinton et al.* 20788 (HOLOTYPE: TEX).

Perennial herbs to 60 cm high. Stems terete, the vestiture densely glandular pubescent within which are interspersed a scattering of longer, white, acicular trichomes 0.5-2.0 mm long. Leaves opposite, mostly 4-6 cm long, 2-3 cm wide; petioles 5-10 mm long, pubescent like the stems; blades ovate, coarsely and densely pilose-hispid above and below with erect hairs, minutely atomiferous glandular on the lower surface, 3-5 nervate from somewhat above the base, the margins serrate. Capitulescence a broad open cyme of 4-20 heads, the ultimate peduncles glandular pubescent, 4-8 cm long, the individual branches with 1-5 heads. Involucres campanulate, ca. 7 mm high, 8-9 mm wide, the outer

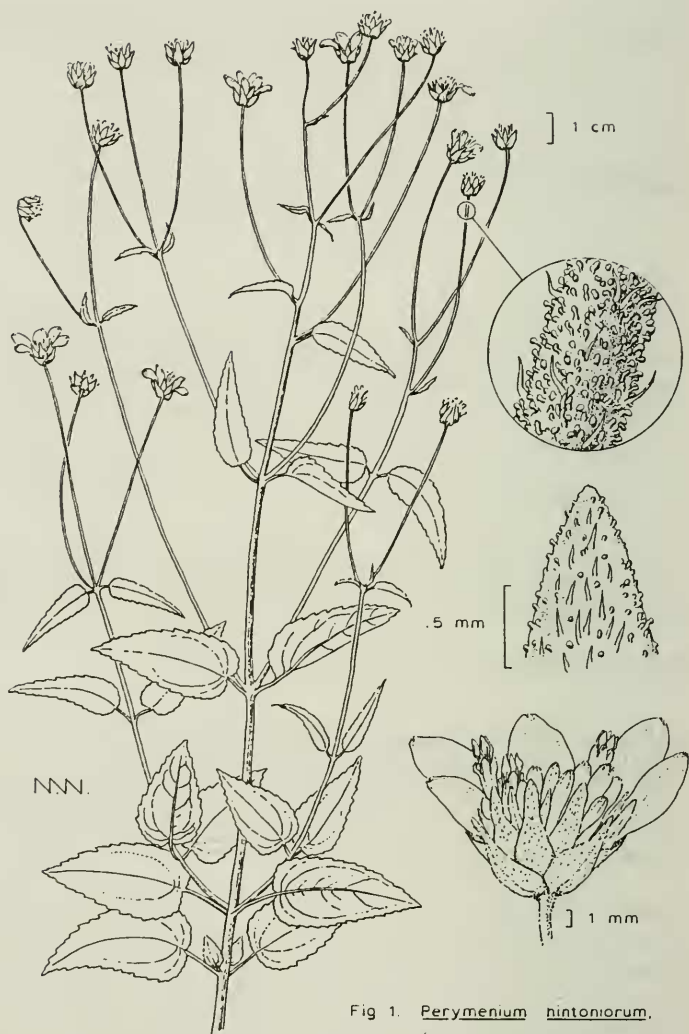


Fig 1. *Perymenium nintoniorum*,
from holotype.

two series of bracts 10-12, herbaceous throughout, strigose, ovate, subequal, grading into the receptacular bracts, the apices narrowly obtuse to acute. Ray florets 8, fertile; corolla tubes ca. 1.5 mm long, the ligules yellow, 8-10 mm long, 3-5 mm wide. Disc florets ca. 20; corollas yellow, ca. 6 mm long, the tubes ca. 1-5 mm long, the lobes coarsely hispid, ca. 0.6 mm long. Achenes (immature) ca. 2.5 mm high, the pappus of 20-30 deciduous bristles 0.5-3.0 mm long.

Perymenium hintoniorum is clearly closely related to *P. tamaulipense* B. Turner, both possessing similar habits, terete stems, and a lax, open capitulescence, the ultimate peduncles 4-8 cm long. The former is readily distinguished from the latter by its glandular pubescence and ovate-linear, nonscarious involucre bracts. *Perymenium hintoniorum* might also relate to the poorly known, more southern, *P. cornutum* Brandegee. The latter is one of only two species (the other being *P. glandulosum* Brandegee) to have glandular foliage (Fay 1978). *Perymenium hintoniorum*, a third glandular species, differs from *P. cornutum* in possessing terete stems (vs. 4 sided) and larger heads (involucres ca. 7 mm high, 8-9 mm wide; vs. 5-6 mm high, and 5 mm wide).

The species is named for the remarkable Hinton family: George B. Hinton (1882-1943), whose numerous excellent collections from southern México are widely distributed and well known to botanists working in that area generally (cf. Hinton & Rzedowski 1975); his son, Jaimie Hinton (currently residing with his family on Rancho Aguillilla near the foot of Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León) who has extended his father's botanical endeavors through the assembly of a large collection of excellent specimens from Cerro Potosí and environs, and from other regions as well; and to Jaimie's son, George Hinton, named for his grandfather, and who has assisted his father in the botanical exploration of remote regions of México and has taken upon his shoulders the continuance of such activity—a continuation that is likely to extend over three generations and beyond. I mention all of this here because I am aware that there already exists a *Perymenium hintonii* Fay, named for the grandfather, but, in view of the dedication of the family as a whole, I think it appropriate to apply the present eponym so as to call attention to this trigenerational phenomenon.

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